



THE CHARLOTTEVILLE REVIEW states that on Friday night week, in Charlottesville, "A. A. Freyre, esq., who had been sojourning there for several days, in the discharge of his duties as Visitor of the University of Virginia. On being called out he made a handsome address, in which he frankly and candidly gave his views of the present condition of the public affairs. He said that the National Democratic party had no longer an existence; that it was perfectly impotent, and so enveloped by corruption that it absolutely needed to be chastened by defeat and privation. He spoke in the highest terms of the old Whig party and its leaders, and said that he would cordially vote for BELL and EVERETT, if he thought there was any prospect of their success, and concluded by drawing a most gloomy picture of the future. In his opinion, Lincoln's election was inevitable, and nothing was left to the South but to show an undivided front to the aggressions of the foe. Mr. Wm. F. Gordon, after repeated calls, followed in the same strain, anticipating the same results. The crowd the adjourned to Hon. Shelton F. Leake's residence, who made a short and pointed address. He paid a high tribute to the patriotism of the Union party admitted that the Democratic party was now purely sectional and powerless, and concluded with the same ominous predictions. Mr. P. H. Aylett, another member of the Board of Visitors, then called on and compelled to get out of bed and address the crowd. He made a strong appeal to his party in Virginia to harmonize, but gave them no encouragement to hope for anything save temporary State success. The general tenor of the speeches of the night was the utter futility of relying on the Democratic party, as a party, any longer; that it was divided on sectional grounds, and unable to defeat Lincoln."

The Rockingham Register says, (with regard to the proposed "double ballot Breckinridge-Douglas ticket") that it agrees "that the same electoral ticket shall be voted for by the various partisans of Breckinridge and Douglas in this State, if the electors comprising this ticket pledge themselves to cast the vote of Virginia for Douglas or Breckinridge, according to the predominance of strength presented by those gentlemen after the election; i. e., if Douglas has a larger number of electoral votes in the United States, exclusive of Virginia, than Breckinridge, then the vote shall be cast for Douglas; if Breckinridge shall have a larger number of electoral votes outside of Virginia than Douglas, then let it be done in dependence of the numerical strength of either Breckinridge or Breckinridge in this State." It says it is willing for this, but "nothing more."

Mr. R. H. Glass, of Lynchburg, one of the Delegates to the Democratic Convention, has issued a letter explaining his own course, in which he says:—"The party is hopelessly divided and the contest reduced to a sectional one in so far as practical results are concerned. If we hope to carry the election into the House of Representatives, (and that is our only hope) Judge Douglas must receive the united Democratic vote at the North, and Mr. Breckinridge the united Electoral College at the South, otherwise both will be hopelessly defeated. It is my purpose to support Breckinridge and Lane, for the simple reason that they can, perhaps, better unite the vote of Virginia than Judge Douglas, while at the same time they are safe and conservative men."

The Oration delivered by Edward Everett, in Boston, on the 4th inst., was principally devoted to "a reply to, and denial of, the proposition that the experiment of self-government on the basis of an extensive electoral franchise, is substantially a failure in the United States, and that the country has entered upon a course of rapid decay." Mr. Everett ably defends our country, and our Republican institutions.

We have received the Catalogue of the Medical College of Virginia—session 1859-'60. The names of 228 students are enrolled—139 from Virginia, the remainder from other Southern States. There were 82 students who graduated in March last.

The Eclectic Medical Journal of Philadelphia, edited by Dr. William Paine, for July, contains many interesting articles.

It is a great point with the Douglas wing of the Democracy, that the Breckinridge movement is a preparatory effort to bring about secession and disunion. If this be so, and they really think so, how can they, with any consistency or propriety, countenance, and yet oppose, or face with, those who are engaged in the movement?

The New York World says: "It has been finally decided, to give Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, the mission to Cincinnati. Judge Stanley, the district attorney at Cincinnati, who refused to follow Cushing and the rest of the seceders, is to be removed. Hill, who holds a similar district attorneyship in North Carolina, sharing the office, shares also the same fate."

The New York papers publish a letter from Fernando Wood, urging the expediency of a consolidation of the entire Democratic vote of every state upon Douglas or Breckinridge, as each may run the better chance of carrying it against Lincoln.

A man, last week, succeeded in passing off upon the Banks, and others, in Buffalo, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio, on the Newton Bank of Massachusetts. It was a large swindle, and the swindler made his escape with the booty received in exchange for his counterfeit.

The Bank of the Valley, in Virginia, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 43 per cent.—4 per cent to be paid to the Stockholders; the 3 per cent, bonus to the State.

The Bank of the Old Dominion has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 15th.

Mr. T. T. Treadway, of Prince Edward County, one of nominated Democratic State Electors has resigned his position. He says, as a Southern Democrat, he will support Breckinridge—but he cannot act as an Elector.

The Charlottesville Review thinks that "one of the gravest blunders of our revolutionary forefathers, was in fixing the Fourth of July in hot weather."

"South" has been received and will appear in our next.

Political.

Mr. Shelton F. Leake, three days after he made his serene speech in Charlottesville, addressed a Democratic Meeting in the same place, denounced Stephen A. Douglas, and John Bell—declared the latter was "untrue to the South," and followed up his remarks by a series of resolutions, calling for a State Convention, and pledging the party to abide its decision, whether it declared for Breckinridge or the great expounder of squatter sovereignty. And in some subsequent remarks, Mr. Leake, in a burst of enthusiasm, expressed his intention "to follow the Democratic party to the hilt—11." The resolutions, were adopted, by the meeting, and Charlottesville named as the place for holding the Convention.

The Richmond Examiner says that the rumor to the effect that Ex-President John Tyler, had written a letter declaring for Breckinridge and Lane, is unfounded. While Mr. Tyler is thoroughly conservative in all his views, yet he has not and does not propose to take any public part in the canvass. He has written no such letter, and the mistake has been made by confounding John Tyler, Jr., with his father, the Ex-President; both very able and yet different men.

Herschel V. Johnson, the Douglas candidate for Vice President, is reported to be "sound" on "Squatter Sovereignty," as follows:—"Slave property stands on the same footing as all other descriptions of property and neither the General Government, nor any Territorial Government, can destroy or impair the right to slave property in any territory, any more than the right to any other description of property."

For the Breckinridge demonstration, tonight, in front of the City Hall, in Washington, the following orators are announced:—Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. Henry A. Wise, Hon. E. Louis Lowe, Hon. Jeff. Davis, Hon. A. B. Meek, Hon. H. Marshall, Hon. I. I. Stevens, Hon. Lansing Stout, Robert Ould, esq., Walter Chesney, esq., J. M. Carlisle, esq., and M. W. Lusk, esq.

Hon. John C. Calhoun delivered the annual oration before the Tammany Society on the 4th inst. It was an ardent Douglas effort.—Caleb Cushing was the orator last year.

A large Breckinridge Ratification Meeting was held in Baltimore on Friday night.—Humphrey Marshall, Senator Wigfall, and others, addressed the meeting.

The friends of Lincoln and Hamilton have raised a flag pole at Occoquan, Prince William county. We have not heard of another of the same kind in Virginia.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times." A fatal street collision, occurred in Charleston, South Carolina, on Tuesday last. Two gentlemen of standing and respectability in the community, named Robt. C. Browne and Warren Andrews, having been a misunderstanding, came together under the following circumstances:—Mr. Andrews was on horseback, and whilst passing leisurely the Planters' Hotel, was observed by Mr. Browne, who was sitting in the piazza. Mr. Browne advanced towards Mr. Andrews for the purpose of receiving, as he thought, an explanation of the conduct of Andrews, when the latter turned and fired on Browne with a revolver; the ball entering five times in succession, striking Andrews, as we learn, in the right arm and right thigh. Andrews, after receiving the several fires of Browne dismounted, and ran away. The horse received one or two slight wounds. Neither of the gentlemen were dangerously wounded, though a poor negro man, attracted to the spot by the firing, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by one of the pistol balls.

As showing how passenger railways pay, the following are the dividends just declared in Philadelphia:—The Tenth and Eleventh Street Railway a dividend of \$2 per share of \$20 paid in—being 4 per cent on the par of \$50, or 10 per cent on the amount paid in. The Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway a dividend of \$1.50 per share of \$10 paid in—being 3 per cent on the par of \$50, or 15 per cent on the money invested. The Second and Third Street Railway a dividend of \$2 per share of \$20 paid in—being 4 per cent on the par of \$50, or 10 per cent on the amount paid in.

On the last day of the session of Congress the post office deficiency bill was passed, and it was a section directing the Secretary of the Navy to pay to Collins the sum of \$80,282.72, being the balance, with interest, due to him on account of the money withheld on account of the Ericsson. A draft for this sum has been sent to Mr. Collins, and thus ends this contest.

In affairs well informed regarding diplomatic matters no apprehension is entertained of hostile demonstrations by Spain against Mexico—as has been reported—the belief prevailing that her conduct will be in accordance with the conciliatory programme initiated by France and England concerning the contending factions.

The dwelling of Mr. A. N. McChisney, of Caroline County, was set on fire on Thursday about 12 o'clock, by some incendiary, and entirely consumed with a greater portion of its contents. His loss is heavy and there is a great sympathy expressed for him. He himself got badly bruised by a fall from the house.

A tremendous rain and thunder storm passed over Peoria on Sunday night week, doing much damage to the Valley railroad. Seven bridges were washed away between Peoria and Washington, on the Logansport and Peoria railroad. The loss to the farmers in the vicinity is estimated at \$50,000.

In consequence of the excessive heat, Charleston is unfortunately sustaining a sickly time. The City Registrar reports forty-three deaths for the past week, from twenty-nine different diseases. Twenty-three of the deaths were white subjects, and eighteen colored.

The Persia brings intelligence that the Prince of Wales would leave England on the 11th instant for Canada, in the St. George screw ship, twenty guns, attended by the Earl of St. Germain, the Lord Steward of the Queen's household, and a large retinue.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats and the Republicans have a majority of the Oregon Legislature, which is to elect United States Senators to succeed Gen. Joseph Lane, whose term expires in 1861, and Hon. Delazon Smith, appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy.

The grain harvest has commenced in California. The accounts of the crops are extremely favorable. The yield of wheat and barley is unexpectedly large, and a third of the crop will require exporting for a market.

During the large drafts on the treasury during the past week, it is said that not much more than \$2,000,000 remains in hands as an available balance. The residue, of the five millions in treasury notes has, however, afforded a sensible relief.

Gen. Lane's Acceptance of his Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1860. SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication you make in behalf of the Democratic National Convention, in which you inform me that, on the 23d instant I was unanimously nominated by that body as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States, with the request that I shall accept the nomination.

The platform adopted, and of which you enclose me a copy, meets with my hearty approval, as it embodies what I have been contending for as the only means of stopping sectional agitation, by securing to all equality and constitutional rights, the denial of which has led to the present unhappy condition of public affairs.

Comprehensions of constitutional principles are ever changing, and I am rejoiced that the true democracy has seen fit to plant a firm foot on the rock of truth, and to give the people an opportunity to vindicate their love of justice and fraternal regard for each other's rights.

Non-intervention on the subject of slavery, I may emphatically say, is the cardinal maxim of the democracy—non-intervention by Congress and non-intervention by territorial legislatures, as is fully stated in the first resolution of the adopted platform. In vain should we declare the former without effecting the latter, to prohibit or permit territorial legislation, or to establish or invalidate property, would be granting powers to the creature or agent, which, it is admitted, do not appertain to the principal, or the power that creates; besides which it would be fostering an element of agitation in the territory that must necessarily extend to Congress and the people of all the States.

If the constitution establishes the right of every citizen to enter the common territory with whatever property he legally possesses, it necessarily devolves on the federal government the duty to protect this right of every citizen, and to extend no jurisdiction or interference whenever or wherever asserted or infringed. The democratic party honorably accept of this agitating question, which is threatening to sever and destroy this brotherhood of States. It does not propose to litigate for the extension of slavery, nor to its restriction, but to give to each State and to every citizen what our forefathers proposed to give, namely: perfect equality of rights, and to them, to the people, to climate, and to soil, the determination as to the kind of institutions best fitted to their requirements in their constitutional limits, and determined by France and England concerning the contending factions.

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Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon, Virginia, June 30.—BOLTON, on the river bank, are several parties who come down in steamers from the metropolis, enjoy a dance and a supper, and return home in the small hours of the morning. We landed at one of these known as the "White House," and clambering up the wooded bank, came to a pile of bricks, a field, the residence of the Fairfaxes, a beautiful Washington surrendered in different verses to her praise, afterwards, when he had forgotten his youthful passion, and brought the widow Custis to Mount Vernon as his bride, he used to gallop over to the Bolvoir frequently, to join the Fairfaxes in fox-hunting. The house, left in charge of servants, was destroyed by fire. Near by is a redoubt, which was well defended when the British fleet sailed up the Potomac during the last war.

Just above the Bolvoir is the old Mount Vernon estate, which is bounded on the East, some ten miles, by the Potomac, which there forms an elbow. The portion bordered on the river, and extending northward to Hunting creek, containing some two thousand acres, was known as the river farm. Another natural division between Hunting creek and Dogue creek, and extending backward from the river some distance, contained about six thousand acres, divided into the Union farm, the Dogue creek farm, the Muddy-hole farm, and the Mansion House farm. The mansion house farm was bequeathed to Bushrod Washington, from whom it came into possession of John Augustine Washington, whose great-grandfather was George Washington's brother. The original will, in the late Judge's own handwriting, is at the clerk's office of the Fairfax county Court.

It covers twenty-two pages, conveying \$520,000 worth of property and many valuable presents, yet the writer consulted no "professional" man, as he states. He also provides that if any ambiguity or dispute arises, which he deprecates, ampires shall settle it, and their decision "shall be as binding as if decided by the Supreme Court of the United States." The reasons for donating each piece of land or other property are clearly stated.

The ladies of the United States have purchased about a hundred acres of the Mansion House farm, and several sections of the Washington family. Some sixteen hundred acres of the Muddy Hole and the Union farms were occupied by the late Aaron Leggett, of New York city originally, who resided in a house built by Judge Bushrod Washington, and called Mount Zephyr.

"No estate in united America is more pleasantly situated than this," wrote Washington, at the mature age of fifty-two. After he had returned from the wars, he said to a friend in a pleasant epistle: "The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; inasmuch as they are honest and useful pursuits. While indulging these feelings I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind, is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vanaglorious that can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquest."

We landed at the homestead, stopped to pay reverential homage to the tomb, and then halted at the old tomb, where the remains of Washington were once deposited. At the mansion house we found carpenters and masons busily engaged in restoring the dilapidated portion, so faithfully represented in Rossiter and Mignot's well known picture. The whole edifice will have to be renovated from cupola to foundation. So with the numerous outbuildings, of which two small pavilions in the garden have been put in complete repair. The master carpenter showed us some old tools, which were imported, he said, by the Cincinnati of our Republic.

The "restoration" of the Cincinnati has also been commenced, and it is to be hoped, that the fine old garden will be put in order, and its ruined conservatory rebuilt. Much remains to be done, and much money must necessarily be expended, to rescue this national shrine from decay, and to restore the grounds to the days for which they were celebrated in the memory of their illustrious founder.

A horse-railroad is talked of from Alexandria, although the steamer which comes down from the metropolis three times a week, affords the present means of conveyance.

A CURIOUS ORBITARY.— Dwight Loomis, of Connecticut, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 16th inst., and published in the Globe, says that if a funeral sermon should be required on the official demise of the present Administration, he would suggest the remarks of a Burying-elderman at the grave of a parishioner. "Said he—as any can say on the fourth of March: 'He have been heggid, importuned and entreated to preach this sermon, but I don't want to do it. I never did like the man. I never knew nothing good of him. He had horses, and he run them; he had ducks, and he fit them; he once had a turkey, but he gambled it all away. He had friends, but he made them all his enemies. The beavers will please remove the body; and we will give him a following hymn: 'With rapture we delight to see The one removed.'"

2000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—Wishing to remove South, I offer for sale 2000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND in Charles County, Md., possessing many advantages, and situated in the proximity of Baltimore, Washington, and Alexandria markets, 9 miles from Port Tobacco, the County seat, 16 miles from Alexandria, Va., 24 miles from Washington, D. C., and 6 miles from Farmington, between the place where a steamer crosses the river daily, and within a few miles of the Potomac River, and the Potomac River to the east. 1000 acres heavily timbered, of original growth, and well adapted for a plantation, and the balance cleared and improved. The land is in perfect repair. Upon the water courses, watering every subdivision of land, any quantity of grass or meadow land can be obtained. It would make a desirable grazing farm, but produces all the staple crops of the country, and will sell for a good price. The land is in the hands of the late owner, and will be sold in lots to suit.

I will sell the whole for one-fourth the purchase money in cash, and the balance in equal annual payments to be agreed upon. Any one wishing to make a profitable investment, and will call on J. B. MONROE, No. 36, Queen street, or Alexandria, Va., who is authorized to sell, or the subscriber at Duffield, Charles County, Md.

Speech of George W. Brent, esq.

At the Douglas Ratification Meeting in Washington. My fellow-countrymen, I came here tonight to mingle my congratulations with your own, upon the glorious triumph of truth and justice, and the great principles of the National Democracy, involved in and consummated by the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas by the National Democracy, assembled in regard his nomination in the city of Baltimore. I regard his nomination as the triumph of a great truth, because in Stephen A. Douglas we behold the impersonation of that great living, vital, and practical issue, which has for so many years past been the disturbing element in all the great political contests of the day—I mean the absolute non-intervention on the part of the Congress of the United States with slavery in the Territories of the United States. I have said that I regard his nomination as the triumph of a great truth, because it was for this principle that Stephen A. Douglas has labored, he has devoted years of his life, his energies, talents and eloquence to its maintenance, and bold and fearless vindication; and with the triumph of this great truth, my fellow-citizens, his name will pass down to posterity upon the pages of his country's history, and endure for all time.

To this great principle has the plighted faith of the democracy of this country, both North and South, East and West, been given. Shall that plighted faith be now violated? ("No!" "No!") Shall that sacred compact of peace, that solemn bond of union between these States, be now broken? ("Never.") And yet, my fellow-citizens, in the nominations presented to you by the respective conventions assembled at Baltimore, that is the issue to be determined. The convention which nominated Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, represents to you that bond of union and that bond of peace. The gentleman who has pledged to this great cardinal truth of non-intervention upon the part of the federal government; while the nominees of the secession convention at Baltimore, are pledged to the principle of intervention.

Now, my fellow-citizens, I will attempt to show that in this question is involved, not only the integrity of our party as a party or organization, but in it is involved the integrity of this Union. I will first, however, endeavor to show you that our great standard-bearer, who represents our principles, has always vindicated with signal ability, and undaunted zeal and courage, the great principle which his name is now identified with. To begin with me, we were in the Congressional career of Stephen A. Douglas, and we find that a short period after his entrance upon his Congressional career, this distracting question first made its appearance in the halls of Congress. We find the spirit of Northern fanaticism becoming aggressive upon the rights and institutions of the South. And how was it met by Stephen A. Douglas? True to the great principles and compromises of the Constitution—the compromises which had been entered into by the North and by the South—we find Stephen A. Douglas, when this distracting question was first brought before the House of Representatives, in the shape of the Wilcoxon proposition, endeavoring to carry out the principles of the Missouri compromise in its application to this territory, which had been acquired by treaty with Mexico, and by the common blood and treasure of the country. We find Stephen A. Douglas here desiring to perpetuate the bond of union, by settling this distracting and disturbing question. And how was his effort met? His proposition was repudiated and voted against.

What position did the question next assume? We find that in 1848 Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, introduced into Congress his celebrated compromise measures, which involved in them the principle of non-intervention upon the part of Congress with slavery in the Territories of the United States. To this measure of peace and compromise, Stephen A. Douglas gave an able, eloquent and hearty support. We know its history—we know it was defeated by Northern votes, aided by a few Southern votes; but to the principle of the Union and the Democracy of the country, North and South, East and West, was pledged. We find further, that when the compromise measures were passed, Stephen A. Douglas was the author of these great measures, which were then for the first time put upon the statute-book of the country; and through his ability and zeal the great principle was formally recognized by the American people. It became embodied in the hearts of the American people; and shortly afterwards it was formally settled and fixed upon as one of the great principles of the American Democracy. Thus, fellow citizens, we have shown you that Stephen A. Douglas did from the first period of his entrance into public life maintain fearlessly and with ability this great principle.

Have we not then seen the representative of that principle, while it has been recognized by the Democracy which nominated him? And, as I have asked before, shall this great principle be disturbed and overthrown? ("No!" "Never!")

At this point in his remarks the delegation from the Second Ward reached the City Hall, and were received with cheers. Their banners bore the following inscriptions:—"Douglas the vindicator of Gen. Jackson!"—"We support the nominee!"—"Douglas the Capital maker!"—"Douglas and Johnson!"—"Popular sovereignty!" Mr. Brent then resumed his remarks:

I have thus endeavored, my fellow-citizens, to show you that with this great doctrine of non-intervention, has the political life-blood of Stephen A. Douglas been identified—that it has been the crowning glory of his political career; it was introduced and established as the permanent policy of this country when destruction, discord, and disunion threatened it. This great principle of non-intervention was involved in the compromise measures of 1850; and the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854 appeared above the storm that again raged, like the rainbow above the waters of the deluge, promising hope, peace, and union. It was by this means that the hydra head of discord and disunion was destroyed. We had fondly hoped that it had been destroyed, never again to rise. And by whose strong arm is it now that the stone has been rolled away from the door of the sepulchre, wherein we had fondly hoped that the hydra had been buried forever, and the monster of discord and disunion has again been dragged forth? This, my fellow citizens, is the act of our seceding brethren of the South, who have in this contest sought, for the first time in the history of the Democratic party, to introduce this new plank into its platform.

They seek to set aside the great principle of non-intervention, and to incorporate into the policy of the national democracy, the principle of intervention, for the purpose of the protection of slavery. What will be the result, fellow-citizens, of the adoption of any such principle? It will be fraught with disaster, to the Union. We had fondly hoped that it would be fraught with disaster to the Union. It will be a violation of that solemn compact of good faith between the North and South; and if we depart from the treaties into which we have entered, and violate our solemn plighted faith, what guarantee will the democracy of the North ever have that the southern democracy will aid them in the accomplishment of the great purposes for which they have heretofore labored?

But, my fellow-citizens, we are told by some of our Southern seceding brethren that they cannot possibly tolerate Stephen A. Douglas, because it is impossible for them, owing to their peculiar stomachic condition, to swallow squatter sovereignty. It is too late for them to repudiate the principle of non-intervention. Over and over again have they adopted it, and they are now solemnly estopping from denying their own agreements, and their own obligations. Moreover, gentlemen, it is too late for the South, and especially for the State from which I come—the old Commonwealth of Virginia—to repudiate the doctrine of non-intervention; for whatever credit and whatever laurels may have been won by our gallant standard-bearer, Stephen A. Douglas, in fighting the battles of non-intervention, or on the ground that he first promulgated that great doctrine and incorporated it into the political issues of the day, and especially as a measure of defence against the aggressive action of the North, it did not originate with Stephen A. Douglas or with Gen. Cass, but, on the contrary, it originated upon the soil of the Old Dominion. [Applause.] It was the product of the mind of one of the most eminent and truly virtuous of Virginia statesmen, and one thousand times too good to man higher, for the devotion to the Union of these States, and to the rights of the States, and for strict construction of the Constitution—a man who thought boldly for himself, and who dared to utter his convictions; I allude to the distinguished John Taylor, of Caroline, a man to whose political writings, politicians of all ages have referred as a great laboratory from whence could be derived materials to serve for the defence of constitutional rights and the rights of the States. We find in the famous book of John Taylor, called "Constitution Construed," which was written at that time when, says Thomas Jefferson, the idea of disunion first stood up like a fire bell in the night, causing alarm throughout the whole nation, in the chapter upon the Missouri question, Mr. Taylor argues this whole question of non-intervention upon the part of Congress with slavery, not only in the States, but likewise in the Territories of the United States; and he takes the broad ground, as laid down by Stephen A. Douglas, that it is not competent for the Congress of the United States to create States, but its power is limited to the admission of new States. He takes the ground, also, that in the Territories of the United States resides the power of self-government, and he resorts to the same mode of argument which Mr. Douglas has done, in order to show that this theory is not only compatible with the great principle of popular sovereignty and self-government upon which our revolution and the settlement of these colonies depended, but is also compatible with the principles of the Constitution of the United States itself.

So, gentlemen, I claim, therefore, par excellence, that this doctrine of non-intervention is Virginia doctrine; and it is too late, after Virginia people have recognized and sanctioned it over and over again, not only by the elevation of Taylor of Caroline to the highest place in their gift, but have also recognized it in the legislation of the country, by solemnly recording their own votes for it—it is too late for them now to repudiate and disavow it. The faith of Virginia was solemnly pledged to the maintenance of this doctrine by the adherence she gave to the pledges of the Kansas-Nebraska act; and it would be a violation of plighted faith for her to withdraw now upon that ground, and make it an objection to the nomination of Senator Douglas.

I have said that I regard the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas as the triumph of a great principle in the legislation of the country, the triumph of the principle of non-intervention upon the part of the National Democracy. It is not only the triumph of truth, but it is likewise the triumph of justice; for who, fellow-citizens, has sacrificed more in the great cause of the National Democracy, and the service of his country, than Stephen A. Douglas? Who has maintained with more zeal, loyalty, and ability, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States under the Constitution, than Stephen A. Douglas? ["Nobly!"] Who has dealt more stalwart or deadlier blows upon the black cohorts of fanaticism and sectionalism, either North or South, than Stephen A. Douglas? [Applause.]

This he has done in spite of clamor and prejudice—in spite of combined opposition and relentless persecution, in spite of assaults made upon him, not only by enemies without, but enemies within, hostile to his own faith. Who has more fearlessly and with more indignation than himself resisted and rebuked the favors of executive patronage, and who has more bravely battled against the frowns and machinations of executive power? (Renewed cheers.) Let us speak back for a short time in the career of Stephen A. Douglas, and we shall see that his nomination favors the triumph of the great principle of justice. As I have said, he has been devoted to the Union of these States and the rights of the States; he has devoted his life to the maintenance of the Constitution in all its parts.

[Here another interjection, in consequence of the arrival of other delegations, swelling the vast mass who were assembled. After a few moments Mr. B. resumed.]

I will now show you, my fellow-citizens, that the nomination was due to Stephen A. Douglas on account of the bold and fearless position which he assumed in defense of the great measures of peace and safety, by throwing himself into the breach when the Union was threatened, in vindication of the rights of the South and of the Constitution.

[TO BE CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

COMMERCIAL.

July 7.—Flour closed active: Howard street \$3.37; Ohio \$5.50. Wheat closed dull red 125¢; white 130¢; 160¢. Corn closed dull 65¢; white 68¢; white 70¢. Provisions closed firm: mess pork \$19.25; prime \$18; lard \$14. Whiskey closed dull at 24¢.

New York, July 7.—Flour is firm: State \$3.50; Ohio \$4.75; 130¢; Southern \$5.50; 160¢. Wheat is quiet: red 125¢; white 130¢. Corn is firm at 11¢; 12¢. Whiskey closed dull at 24¢.

LOUDBON LAND.—Offer for sale by F. A. L. LOUDBON, located in Loudoun county, Virginia, one mile from the Loudoun county, two miles east of Aldie, and thirty miles west of Alexandria. The Manassas Gap Railroad is twelve miles distant, and the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire nine miles.

The improvements consist of a large brick house, and a kitchen attached; negro house; smoke-house; a large new building containing granary, corn-house, wagon-house, carriage house and work-room; stable dairy; blacksmith shop; ice-house; with large frame room above, and a large well, and a large cistern, and every facility for the farmer. The farm contains 370 acres of land, with abundance of wood and timber, and every field watered by a small stream of unfailing water. Any one wishing to purchase will call upon J. B. MONROE, No. 36, Queen street, or Alexandria, Va.

Loudoun county, Va. 7-20-61

NOTICE.—The ACCOTING MILLS, in Fairfax County, have been rented by Mr. MARK YOUNG, who will be prepared at his office in Alexandria, corner of Prince and Union streets, to furnish to the trade and consumers, a choice of the best flour for family use, every grade of meal, and all the best of the country, at current rates. WHEAT and ALL GRAIN FREED at current rates. JOSEPH GRIMES, je 23-60m

NOTICE.—DANIEL HARMON was admitted on the first of July, 1860, as full partner in the firm of BAYNE & CO., in the wholesale BOOT, SHOE, HAT, and CAP BUSINESS. BAYNE & CO., je 23-60m

BEETING.—We have on hand a full stock of the above Goods, and will sell at the lowest market rates. PARTLOW, HILL & CO., je 3